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WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, 1852.

MR. GRAHAM'S LETTER.

We publish to-day, as we promised to do in our letter of the 21st inst., the letter of the Hon. William A. Graham, to Messrs. Loring, Esq., requesting that gentleman to discontinue the use of his name for the Vice Presidency in connection with that of Mr. Webster for the Presidency; and also certifying, in a dignified manner, to Gen. Scott's soundness on the "compromise" question.

Mr. Graham, in addition to his request of Mr. Loring, makes two points in his letter, to wit, that the fact of his nomination with Gen. Scott, and secondly, Gen. Scott's position and action as stated by him, in relation to the "compromise" question. We shall notice the first point to-day, reserving comments upon the second until our next issue. Mr. Graham says "Gen. Scott was regularly and unanimously nominated." This, as a naked statement of fact, is true; but how was this nomination obtained, and what are the circumstances under which it was made? Soon after the passage of the "compromise" measures, the Whig States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, under a strong feeling of resentment towards Messrs. Fillmore and Webster because they had endorsed these measures, and knowing that neither of them would for this reason, run well in the free States, called Conventions, in which General Scott was elected forward for the Presidency without any legal aid by said Conventions of said "compromise" measures. The prominent actors in these resolutions were the friends and adherents of Mr. Scott, in New York—Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, who has been justly held responsible for the murder, perpetrated in resistance of anti-slavery law—and Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, elected as a member of the House against that of Mr. Fillmore was set aside by these three free States, and their Delegates to the Baltimore Convention were instructed to vote for Gen. Scott. The Convention was held, and Gen. Scott, after two ballots, in which he was sustained by the free States and by the Free Soil influences in the Whig party, and opposed by the whole body of Southern Delegates, with the exception of a portion of the Virginia Delegation, was nominated by a bare majority. Are not these things so?

Gen. Scott was thus nominated in the face of the fact that he had refused, after the passage of "compromise" measures, to give them his approval over his own name; and for proof of this, refer to his letter of March 26, 1851, in which he says "I have refused to do so." "I have refused," among other things, that if he were elected in that case he would have to answer "queries" to "the disgust of the public."

Does not Mr. Graham know this to be so? Pending the "compromise" measures, and after their passage, Mr. Fillmore was brought forward by his friends for the Presidency, and Mr. Graham's name was associated with his for the Vice Presidency, upon the ground, as openly and notoriously avowed, that they were the preferred candidates of the advocates in the Whig party of the anti-slavery law; and it was urged, in all the "compromise" Whig papers from Maine to California, as indispensable to the quieting of the Slave States, and the perpetuation of the Union, that Mr. Fillmore should be re-nominated and elected. Does not Mr. Graham know these things?

Gen. Scott, as we have already intimated, was the preferred candidate of those Whigs who now stand ready to vote for his repeal. Does not Mr. Graham know this fact to be so? In the Convention which nominated Gen. Scott, the platform of principles to which Mr. Graham was opposed to the last by sixty-six votes, was opposed to the last by sixty-six votes, and two-thirds of these votes were cast by the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. There were 107 votes from the free States in favor of the platform, and from the slaveholding States, making in all 107, and it will make 171; subtract these 34 from 171, and it will leave only 137, thus showing, that if the endorsement of the "compromise" in the Convention had been left to the pure Whig strength in that body as its exclusive work, it would have failed by ten votes—147 being a majority. What does this prove? It proves that if the Whig party had been consulted, and not the States as States without reference to the side upon which they would throw their votes, the platform of principles so triumphantly alluded to by Mr. Graham, would not have been adopted. Mr. Graham can make the calculation for himself, if he chooses; he will find the foregoing to be correct.

6th. A sectional battle was fought over this nomination of Gen. Scott for four or five days, all the free State Whigs voting for Gen. Scott and all the slaveholding Whigs for Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Webster. Is this what Mr. Graham calls the "regular" action of his party? And the Southern Delegates yielded at last upon the following extreme grounds: 1st, because they hoped that as a platform endorsing the "compromise" had been squeezed through, and as the free States had thereby secured their favorite candidate, they would adhere to the platform in good faith; and secondly, because as partisans they preferred almost any alternative to that of breaking up in confusion, and of thus notoriously denationalizing the Whig party. Well, how has this platform been treated by the free State Scott men? Greely "defies, execrates, and spits" upon it—Thurlow Weed goes for Scott, but protests against the platform—the New York Times does the same—while not the first Whig meeting in the free States has, to this day, emphatically or cordially approved it. Does not Mr. Graham know these things to be so? How, then, can he say that the action of the Convention was either "regular" or "unanimous," or that the Southern people are bound by the nomination? Is not a bargain broken on one side a bargain broken on both sides?

The "compromise" measures have been regarded by Mr. Graham and by those who have heretofore acted with him in the South, as indispensable to the repose and the preservation of the Union. Twelve months ago, judging him and his party in this region by what they said and by what they did, one would have inferred, and most justly inferred, that they would have staked every thing for these measures, and would have supported no man for the Presidency whose position in relation to them was in the least degree doubtful; but now we are presented with the extraordinary spectacle of this same gentleman occupying a position on the ticket with a candidate for President who had absolutely refused to give his opinions on these measures up to the time of his nomination, and whose character as a "compromise" man is so much in doubt that it is necessary to resort to arguments, dictionaries, and private conversations to show where and what he is! More than this: His colleague on the ticket is compelled, by the pressure of circumstances, to come forward and over his own name declare or certify that he believes him to be sound!

But for the present we forbear.

We see the Federal leaders are about calling meetings in several localities, on the 13th instant, to celebrate the "glorious battles of North Point and Chancellorsville." We should like to know what these battles have to do with the question of the Presidency. Will these celebrations of these "glorious battles" have any agency in quieting the Slavery agitation? Will they make Seward a better man? Will they enable Southern men to reclaim their escaped slaves with more ease and less danger to their persons and lives than heretofore? But, we are told, these celebrations are intended to show the gratitude of the Whig party to Gen. Scott. Indeed—but where is Mr. Fillmore? Is there no gratitude due him for standing up for the fugitive law and the Constitution of the country? And Mr. Webster—is there nothing now to admire in the moral courage he displayed in his 7th of March speech?

And what were these same Federal leaders doing at the very time Gen. Scott was fighting the battle of Chancellorsville? Giving aid and comfort to the enemy by opposing the war, and endorsing Tom Corwin in his savage advice to the Mexicans to welcome our brave volunteers "with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

The New York Tribune is berating Mr. Webster because he refuses to abandon his position of "armed neutrality" and support Gen. Scott. The Tribune winds up an article of two columns by advising Mr. Webster to imitate the example of Col. Benton—to go back to Boston, be chosen its Representative to Congress, and take a seat in the House! Isn't that cool? Such is the treatment, Southern Whigs, which Daniel Webster receives at the hands of the Scott-Seward organs of the free States—Daniel Webster, who possesses a world of mind compared to the scurvy Sewardites who are assailing him—Daniel Webster, who staked himself for the "compromise" measures and the Union in his famous 7th of March speech, and was lost!

The Democrats of California have nominated Messrs. Latham and McDougal for Congress. They have received the nomination of Gen. Pierce in the best spirit, and are going for him unanimously. The Democratic fires are now brightly burning from Maine to California. Let us keep them burning—let no watchman sleep at his post.

"Better that war, pestilence and famine should sweep over the land than that a military chieftain should be elevated to the Presidency." HENRY CLAY.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM MR. WISE.

The Washington Union of Tuesday last contains the following important letter from the Hon. Henry A. Wise. The letter requires no explanation or comments—it speaks for itself:

"ONLY, (near Onancock,) Accomack county, Va., August 23, 1852."

To the Editor of the Union:

Sir: A gentleman from Maryland, who was present at a meeting at the court-house of this county in July last, published a report of a dialogue which took place in discussion between Mr. Mapp, the Whig elector, and myself, as the nominated democratic elector for this district. From several quarters I have been asked whether the report was correct, and I have replied that it was substantially correct. My reply was made according to what I understood to be the meaning of the inquiry: Was it true that a Whig in public discussion bore testimony to the fact that he himself had heard Gen. Pierce declare in New Hampshire, in public discussion among a non-slaveholding people, that if an army was raised in the North to march upon the South for the purpose of putting down slavery by force, it would have to march over his dead body, for he would head another to oppose it? I answered to that point of inquiry alone, when I replied that Mr. Mapp so declared in Accomack, and he has since so declared at a meeting in Northampton, at Eastville, the second Monday of this month, in a discussion which then took place between Mr. Botta and myself. The report in the particulars respecting Mr. Hale was not so correct. My question to Mr. Mapp was:

"Were you not in New Hampshire some few years ago?" (not two years,) "and did you not hear such an abolition partisan of Hale, perhaps, declare in public discussion that he regarded slavery as so grievous a sin that an army ought to be marched upon the South to suppress it by force if it could not be suppressed in any other way?"

Mr. Mapp replied that he was there, and had heard such a declaration in public discussion. But I do not think he named the person from whom he heard it. I then asked him the question:

"Was not General Pierce present at the time, and did you not hear him reply that if an army was raised to march upon the South to put down slavery by force, it would have to march over his dead body, for he would head another army to oppose it?"

Mr. Mapp replied, he had heard Gen. Pierce so reply; adding that he (Gen. P.) had no sympathy for slavery, but he was bound to regard the constitutional compact, and to maintain the execution of the laws.

Mr. Mapp had been using the New Boston falsehood to prove Gen. P.'s loathing of slavery. I was repelling the attack when Mr. Mapp said his opportunities of knowing Gen. P.'s sentiments were more recent than my own. I had not heard him since I served with him in Congress, but he had heard him speak on the subject of slavery within some few years back. He did not at first say what sentiment he had heard him utter, when a gentleman mentioned me to put him in the question which I have mentioned. Mr. Mapp's answer was unequivocally in the affirmative, that he had heard Gen. Pierce publicly declare that if an army was raised to march upon the South to put down slavery by force, he would head another to oppose it. Mr. Mapp did not say this was said in reply to Mr. Hale, nor to whom it was said in reply; but I exclaimed, as soon as he had borne his ample testimony—

"Such is the language Gen. P. holds to the John P. Hales and other abolitionists in New Hampshire, on the very soil of a free State; and yet here is a Whig sub-electoral who can bear such testimony of Gen. P.'s truth to our institutions, essays him in Virginia, without himself first disclosing the facts he knows to the contrary, upon the testimony of such a witness as this man Foss."

Thus, I suppose, the error got into the report that the remark of Gen. Webster was made in reply to Mr. Hale. No matter to whom it was made in reply, it is enough that it was made, and is vouched by a Whig opponent, who is himself vouched as worthy of credit by the entire Whig party of this State. Mr. Mapp is not only a Whig sub-electoral, but a Whig member of the House of Delegates from Accomack. I believe he heard Gen. P. make the declaration which he states, and yet here is a Whig sub-electoral who can bear such testimony of Gen. P.'s truth to our institutions, essays him in Virginia, without himself first disclosing the facts he knows to the contrary, upon the testimony of such a witness as this man Foss."

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MANGUM ATTACKING WEBSTER.

In a debate in the Senate of the United States, on the 25th ultimo, Mr. Mangum used the following language in relation to Mr. Webster. We quote from the Republic:

"Mr. Douglas said that complaints were made that in the departments the work was given out to political favorites, regardless of the question who was the lowest bidder."

Mr. Mangum said he had not heard of it before; it might be so. There were petty paltry things done in the departments some times. Very recently a paltry, contemptible thing had been done by the Great Man of the Whig party—he meant the Secretary of State—an act unworthy of him, unworthy of his position, and disgraceful to the party, so far as his act could be so, which was only to a limited extent; but which very shortly would extend to any extent. He then earnestly opposed the bill."

The Washington Union, in noticing this movement of Judge Mangum, says:

"Our readers will remember that Hon. Mr. Mangum is the acknowledged chief and leader of the Southern Whig Whigs. He was the chairman of the Scott Whig congressional caucus, and he it was who ruled the compromise resolution out of order; which decision caused the first secession of several of the most influential Southern Whigs. Mr. Mangum, moreover, as one of the most experienced and considerate members of the Senate, has been called upon to preside over its deliberations, cannot have used the above astonishing language in regard to Mr. Webster, except upon extreme provocation, fancied or real, of a political character; and indeed cannot be presumed to have so spoken at all except upon full consultation with the gentleman associated with him in the leadership of the Scott wing of the Whig party, and probably with Gen. Scott himself. What special provocation Mr. Webster has given to bring upon his head this violent and premeditated assault of the Scott men will probably soon be made known. Meantime it may be deemed prudent policy by the Scott leaders for Mr. Mangum to assume the exclusive responsibility of his language, although no well-informed man can for a moment suppose that such a declaration could be hazarded in the Senate by a leading party manager, except upon full understanding both with his associates and their chief. The fact is now made known, that the highest senatorial authority, that there is 'war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt,' between Gen. Scott and Mr. Webster, and the two wings of the Whig party of which they are respectively the chosen leaders."

Mr. Webster has just been nominated by a State convention in Georgia—the most important State in the whole South to the Whig party—as the only candidate who can keep the Whig party still in existence; and the telegraph brings us intelligence that the central and leading Whig organ in the State, which has heretofore done its best for General Scott, has now been fairly forced to place the name of Mr. Webster at the head of its columns. Mr. Webster's name is also regularly before the Whig party of North Carolina for their support; and there can be little doubt that in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Florida, Webster movements of a decisive character are already made, or are in progress. In Maryland no demonstration in favor of Mr. Webster has yet been made, though we suppose it to be admitted that the Whigs of that State are not without a sense of personal character and dignity—now stands as a rock of adamant between him and any other policy than that of declared hostility to the whole Scott movement."

It remains to be seen whether the Whig leaders of North Carolina will follow Mr. Mangum in these denunciations of Daniel Webster, whose only fault is that he was one of the earliest and firmest friends of the "compromise," and refuses to say that he will support Scott and Graham.

"STAND UP TO THE RACK FODDER OR NO FODDER!" The Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman is boring the Whigs of that region with offers to bet. Some time ago it put up a banner of a \$1000 bet, and the Yeoman calls attention to it thus:

"ENTHUSIASTIC SCOTT WHIGS. We are under the necessity of again calling your attention to the little \$1000 challenge on page 53. Do you intend to accept it? We are getting tired of waiting on you! Enthusiastic Chippewas, can't some of you scalp this 'Granite' brag, and make him draw down that hateful defiant banner?"

Now this is cruel in the Yeoman. But that paper is given over to "locofoco hardness of heart," for, right under the above notice, appears another, which we clip to show "the way the wind blows:"

"A VOICE FROM LUNDY'S LAKE. We are authorized by Nigyan to offer to the Scott Whigs of this city a bet of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS that Franklin Pierce will be next President of the United States, if he lives until the 4th of March next."

The money to be put up at any time in gold or silver, by application at this office. Should it be inconvenient for any one to take the \$500, he will take bets of \$10 and upwards, to suit the enthusiastic."

Now, we aver this is execrably cruel!

AN IMPORTANT FACT. On the 20th of February, six weeks after the speech of Gen. Pierce at New Boston, (in which that paper says he repudiated the fugitive law,) and with a perfect knowledge of the character of that speech, the Independent Democratic discarded editorially the following:

"It is obvious to every intelligent man that for one offense—opposition to slavery and the fugitive slave act—the degree of outlawry against Mr. Atwood has gone forth. For this he has been denounced, harassed, and brought to the block. For nothing else has Franklin Pierce pursued him with the cruel heartlessness of a famished tiger and the cunning cold malice of a demon."

Ontario Democrat.

CONGRESS.

Congress adjourned on the 31st of last month. The Washington Union says:

"The adjournment of Congress yesterday, at 1:30 o'clock, closed a long and laborious session. We hope to-morrow to give a complete list of the acts which have been passed and approved. If somewhat less numerous than at some previous sessions, the list will be found to contain several measures of great public interest."

Among these are the act regulating steamboat navigation, the river and harbor bill, the bill to regulate and accomplish the public printing.

Neither the homestead bill, nor the bill for distributing portions of the public lands among the States, has become a law. Both of these measures, involving opposite systems of policy in regard to the public domain, will doubtless be pressed with zeal at the next session.

Among the specific appropriations, those in relation to the various ocean steam lines will attract most attention.

It would be unjust, in speaking, however briefly, of the session which has just closed, to pass over, without favorable notice, the labors of the two Financial Committees, under the pressure of many embarrassments, and an almost unprecedented accumulation of demands upon the treasury.

The members of the Thirty-second Congress are now most of them on their way to their homes; and in our parting salutations, we congratulate them upon the satisfactory termination of their session. They go to meet their constituents, and to compare the results of their labors with the expectations of the people. We do not doubt that the representatives of the democratic party carry with them from Washington a cheering and confident assurance of the speedy ascendancy in their chief executive capacity of the principles and policy which as democrats they cherish and maintain. Their presence among their constituents will doubtless be fraught with good results to the good cause."

One of the Washington Correspondents of the Baltimore Sun says:

"Thanks to our stars, Congress has terminated its labors. It has done all it proposed to do, and that was little more than nothing, if we except the passage of the regular appropriation bills, without which the government itself must come to a dead stand still. The question, however, occurs naturally, why Congress should have been convened in this way without the least necessity, and why it should have been so long in doing so little and thereby having a tale."

As one of the commendable things done by the present Congress was the resolution of both Houses to legislate soberly, and the handsome manner in which that resolution was carried out. Instead of transforming Congress into a Pandemonium on the last night of the session, members resolved to go to bed early, and went to bed early. So the night was passed under blankets, and the morning brought fresh minds and healthy bodies into both legislative chambers. Let us all hope that this will be considered as a precedent worthy of imitation by all subsequent Congresses."

One object secured by omitting night sessions, is the sober consideration of all those doubtful and intricate measures which have no chance of passing Congress except "at dark of night," when members are tired out, or otherwise unable to comprehend the question under consideration. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been voted away in this way without the members of the House knowing what they had been voting for, and the practice had become the great scandal of the nation. To the present Congress belongs the honor of having abolished it, and this is probably the best thing it has done during this long session."

The election of the public printer settles the contract system—a system that may work well in other countries; but not in ours, where the government seems to be deprived of all means of enforcing a contract. It is to be hoped that in the recess some progress will be made with the census, and that, by the next meeting of Congress, the matter may be ready for publication. It is one of the privileges and advantages of a free people to know and mark its progress, and no document is, in this respect, more valuable to the general information of our people than the census."

A LARGE RAFT FROM NORTH CAROLINA. A few days ago a raft of lumber, containing 68,156 feet, arrived at Norfolk from the yellow pine forests of North Carolina, bordering upon Pamlico Sound. One piece measured 591 cubic feet, and in 83 feet long by 33 inches square. The toll upon it through the Dismal Swamp canal amounted to upwards of \$450, and it sold, delivered at Norfolk, at a price not far short of \$17,000. The whole of it is intended for New York, and was towed on Thursday evening, by the steamer J. J. Jones, up Chesapeake bay, and from thence it will proceed through the canal round to New York.

We learn, from the Norfolk Argus, that timber can be transported for half as much this way as it costs to ship it in vessels, and that an extensive trade is likely soon to be opened, when a profitable trade will be commenced in this business between Norfolk and the Northern cities.

The Postmaster Generalship.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 1852. Samuel D. Hubbard, ex-member of Congress from Connecticut, has been appointed Postmaster General.

The presumption is, therefore, that Mr. Hall, the incumbent, has been confirmed by the Senate as United States District Judge of New York.

THE CROPS.

The crops in this State, so far as we have been able to learn, have never been better than they are this season.

We make the following extracts as to the crops in other States:

"Texas. The weather could not possibly be more favorable for our crops than it has been here for the past two or three weeks. We have heard of no worm in the cotton, and indeed, there has not been any excess of rain, that usually generates this insect. Our planters have many of them commenced picking."

Ga. Observer.

ALABAMA. The Eufaula Spirit of the South says: "The late moderate and seasonable rains have been particularly favorable to the cotton crop, and their effects are plainly seen in the abundance of forms and bolls, with which the plant is loaded. Within the last ten days, however, the boll worm has made its appearance, and should the late cool weather continue, will do material injury. The crop, too, about two weeks more backward than last year, and the yield must therefore greatly depend upon the character of the fall. An early frost would certainly shorten it very much. Should the season continue favorable, and the fall prove a late one, the crop will undoubtedly be large, but any one of the innumerable casualties to which it is subject, might yet disappoint all expectations entertained in relation to it. The crops of corn, peas and potatoes are generally good."

THE WEATHER, CROPS, &c. The weather still continues very wet. Scarcely a day passes over without several showers of rain, and some of them very copious ones. The rains, however, we believe, are quite partial, as we hear of much dry weather in the adjoining districts; and all of our rivers are low. The rice crop of this district is regarded as a fair average one by most persons though many think it more than average. The harvest, we understand, will begin on some plantations in about ten or fifteen days. The N. and N. E. winds of last week brought with it the rice-birds, and we procure the next E. wind we have will bring us a full supply of these little harvesters."

THE SAVANNAH NEWS is indebted to a friend for the following interesting extract from a private letter in reference to the crops, dated St. Luke's Parish, (S. C.) August 16:

"My crop of Cotton and provisions are almost as good as I could wish; and those of my neighbors are tolerably fair; if you could be brought here without your knowledge and put down in my field you would think that you were in the Western country, where crops grow without manure and without labor. My Corn is good for 20 bushels per acre, which is excellent for this low country; Potatoes, never better. Cotton large and well fruited, and without some accident promises a large yield. I am sorry to inform you that the Caterpillars have made their appearance on a neighboring island, and it remains to be seen whether they will pay my Cotton field a visit—if they do all will be lost."

THE Montgomery (Ala.) Register learns that in several parts of that county, and Macon county, the army worm is "now making and ravages upon the cotton crops." The planters, it says, are greatly alarmed.

CROPS, &c. The Aberdeen (Miss.) Independent of the 7th inst., says that an immense crop of corn will be raised in that section, and if the balance of the cotton season proves to be as favorable as the preceding year, an abundant crop will be raised. Prospects of plenty were never so promising. My Corn is good for 20 bushels per acre, which is excellent for this low country; Potatoes, never better. Cotton large and well fruited, and without some accident promises a large yield. I am sorry to inform you that the Caterpillars have made their appearance on a neighboring island, and it remains to be seen whether they will pay my Cotton field a visit—if they do all will be lost."

THE Carroll (La.) Watchman, of the 6th inst., says: The prospect of the planters of our parish for having bountiful crops, both of cotton and corn, were never better at this season of the year, than they are at present. The Bayou places were nearly exempt from overflow this year, and the unsurpassed lands of Joe's Bayou and Bayou Mason, will yield a mammoth return for the husbandman's labor."

BENTONIAN ELOQUENCE.

We make the following extract from the speech of Mr. Benton delivered at St. Louis, after his late election to Congress:

"I have gone through a contest which I had no heart, and into which I was forced by circumstances, and I have come out of it with a glad eye. What is a seat in Congress to me? I have at thirty years in the highest branch of Congress—have made a name to which I can expect to add nothing—and I should only be anxious to save what has been gained. I have domestic affections, sorely incured in these times; a wife whom I love, and whose presence, and who needs my attention more now than ever—children, some separated from me by the wide expanse of oceans and continents, others by the slender bridge which separates time from eternity. I touch the age which the Psalmist assigns for the limit of manly life; and must be thankful that I have been permitted to do something beyond the fleeting and shadowy pursuits of this life, of all which I have seen the vanity. What is my occupation? Ask the undertaker, that good Mr. Lynch, whose face, present on so many mournful occasions, has become pleasant to me. He knows what occupies my thoughts and cares—gathering the bones of the dead—mother—a sister—a son—a grandchild—planting the cypress over assembled graves, and marking the spot where I and those who are dear to me are soon to be laid; all on the sun-set side of the Father of Floods, the towering city of St. Louis on one hand, the rolling stream of the Missouri on the other; and who, in the future, generations of this life, of all which I have seen the vanity. These are my thoughts and cares, and the undertaker knows them."

I have been a recluse for many months, and was called abroad because I was so. If by that term it was intended to say I had the vulgar pride which treats with contemptuous honesty in rage, it is false; if the lofty pride is intended which despises meanness though plated with gold, it is true. I have that pride. I never saw the poor honest man that I did not respect, nor the rich mean one I did not despise. Of that kind of pride I have something from it to be proud of within myself, and more to be proud of from the people. I am proud of the thirty years in the American Senate which the free voice of Missouri gave me, and feel no degradation at being sold out of it by traitors to the people. I am proud of the five thousand two hundred and fifty votes this city and county gave me Monday before last; proud of the twenty counties which have made me their representative; proud of the acres of men who met at the grand rally the Saturday night before the election; proud of the thousands upon thousands who are here at this grand celebration to honor me this night. And I hope again to be proud of the State of Missouri; but I cannot be until she has purged herself of nullification, high treason, and vagabond paper money."

Terrific Storm at the South.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28. A terrific storm raged all along the southern coast on Wednesday and Thursday last, doing immense damage. No hail has been received or sent from this city for two days. The Morse Southern Line of telegraph is down, but the O'Reilly Line is working finely.

At Mobile the storm was very severe, and the loss of property will reach \$1,000,000. The water came up Dauphin street as far as the telegraph office, and many steamers were injured. Houses had been blown down and unroofed. The dwellings of the lighthouse keepers at Choctaw Point were flooded, and five persons drowned.